For the Standard. OUR CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

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MESSAS. Epirons :- Soon our Congressional campaign will open, and the selected champions of different political creeds appear before the people to solicit their support for high and responsible stations. I propose as the time for holding Conventions is near, to offer a few suggestions, which may prove of some service to our party, in meeting the stubborn adversary that menaces the overthrow and destruction of the Democracy of the State. Whether the suggestions I throw out are acted upon, or disregarded, still I submit them with the view of furthering the good cause we all have at heart.

It is idle to conceal, and preposterous to deny, that we are surrounded by unpropitious circumstances, and that our success is extremely doubtful without well concentrated effort upon the nominees of our Conventions. Our organization must be thorough -ho discordant elements must be permitted to jeopard our triumph, and an enthusiastic determination to win the bloodless victory of principle must animate every bosom and fire every heart. It is this which expels the gloom of doubt, revives dying ardor, and adds to hope the assurance of certainty, and tells us there is no such word as "fail" in the sternest conflict, if we are true. Can we be otherwise when dearly cherished principles are at stake? Has aught transpired since our country has been under Democratic auspices to estrange our affections from our party, and to cause us to eschew these duties, which have heretofore been so cheerfully performed? I opine not. Then should we be lukewarm and lethargic, and thus by indifference and default allow the predominance of tenets which we cannot approve, and honestly believe to be detrimental to the interests of the nation? Ought we not to adhere to these landmarks which in the darkest night of national peril, have directed our vessel of State to the haven of security and safety? Shall we cast her loose from her moorings upon a tempestuous ocean, where she may sink "where fathom line could never touch the ground," and bury beneath the ever surging sea, the hopes of millions yet unborn? Let us inflexibly sustain that creed so often tested, and never found inadequate to the most pressing exigencies of the Republic.

Is there a Democrat who scans with the eye of anxiety the "signs of the times," who does not feel the magnitude of the duty now devolving upon him? All disappointment, all chagrin, all discontent and disaffection should be immolated upon the hallowed altar of unswerving devotion to principle. The cause of the country imperatively requires the lasting interment of ill-feeling, resentment, revenge, and the attendant fruits of ungratified ambition; for that alone is the sure harbinger of success, and the precursor of long and uninterrupted rule. We are the votaries of the same faith, professing it as the honest convictions of patriotic hearts, burning with love of country, and desirous of seeing the protecting aegis of Democracy around us day and night. If we divide; if we permit our devotion to yield to the narrowness of our aspirings; then, indeed, are we faithless followers of that time-honored standard, unfurled to the breeze by revered sages and martyred heroes. Then, let by-gones be by-gones—let the hidden past cover with its dark and impenetrable veil all prejudices and local differences and internal discord, whilst we stand as in days of yore, hand in hand—an unbroken and invincible band of brothers. Admitting then the necessity of harmonious action

on the part of the Democracy, to secure a glorious triumph, it may well be considered whether our public servants have faithfully performed their duties, and merit that substantial token of approval which a generous constituency can confer. North Carolina has sent to the councils of the nation, pure patriots, and incorruptible men. They have worked diligently for the furtherance of her interests, and have reflected credit upon her blessed name. To consign them to the shades of private life (preferable though it be to the turmoil of political strife) would be a reproach and stigma upon the State. North Carolinians are grateful, and they will remember their Shaws, their Ruffins, their Ashes, and their Craiges, with a voice emphatic of approbation. We cannot believe the patriotism of the people will allow a secret opposition to defeat the true friends of the State at the approaching contest.

Without proceeding further, I would here remark, that full Conventions, at some convenient point in every District, should convene at an early day, and that every Whig and Democrat hostile to those secret plotters, bearing the unique cognomen of Know Nothings be invited to participate in the deliberations. Let the enemies of civil and religious freedom find stalwart men to condemn them in the ranks of both parties. Let Shaw and Ruffin, for their fearless independence, and manly courage in exposing the objects of the new-born sect, be sustained in their patriotic work, until they have successsfully extirpated it from our midst.

Many Democrats have been deluded by societies professing to be the only true American organization in existence. Beware of them! The syrens by their delightful songs lured the mariners of old to destruction, and so will this organization swallow your Democracy in the vortex of whiggery. If you honestly believe in the rectitude of your cause, and would preserve uncontaminated the creed of Jefferson, enter not the doors of dimly lighted political lodges. Do you desire to draw odious lines of distinction between religious denominations, and to unfurl upon the battle-field the flag of the cross and to fight out at the point of the bayonet, the right to worship God as one pleases? Oh! if this is to be done, Carroll's "double pledge" to the death warrant of tyrants must be obliterated, for freedom exists only in name, not in reality. If naturalized citizens like the chivalrous Shields, are to be proscribed, then have we reached a point in our history, when decline and

ruin commence, and when our noble American eagle, "No more through rolling clouds will soar again. Let us hope the dismal night, which some anticipate will come upon us, will roll away into the dawning splendor and effulgence of cloudless day. Let us hope that every American, disregarding secret societies, will only know his whole country, by following the patriotic advice of Cardinal Woolsey to Crom-

"Be just and fear not!

Let all the ends thou aimst at, Be thy country's, thy God's and Truth's, And if thou fallest, thou fallest A blessed martyr. Beaufort, April 7, 1855. W. V. G.

ANOTHER DISGUSTING HUMBUG.—The wonderful Barnum seems never to be satisfied. He is always covetous of more money and more infamy. One would think that with the splendid results of his successful impositions on the public, he might be content to retire to his Moorish palace near Bridgeport and live, not like a gentleman, since that were a simple impossibility, but at least in such luxury as a man of his tastes might get around him, and in ease and quiet after so many wanderings. One would also suppose that the publication of his Autobio-graphy had secured for him a reasonable amount of disgrace, with which less ambitious men might be content. But Barnum, restless soul, is insatiable in his pursuit of the Almighty Dollar, and of everlasting shame. So he has projected another scheme to bring fresh crowds to the American Museum, and add new infamy to his character.

This is a monster baby show, in which are included prizes for the largest children, for twins, trip-lets, and other unnatural births, the subjects to be placed on exhibition with their mothers for the benefit of the illustrious showman. We are sorry to see that several respectable ladies have been humbugged into lending the sanction of their names to so abominable an enterprise. The origin of the idea was in the Programme of a Western Agricultural Society, and all that was designed was a little innocent fun, it never having been seriously contemplated that American women would place themselves and their offspring in competition with the mammoth oxen, the preternatural pigs and prize jackasses of such annual shows. But Barnum has taken it up in real earnest, and invites the assembling of a concourse of babies to be placed among the wax figures, and mummies, and mermaids, and sea-lions of his New York establishment. All that he wishes is of course to pocket an extra quantity of shillings out of the crowd that will be attracted to the Museum during the continuance of this novel and disgusting entertainment, nor does he care a sous for the moral spectacle it will present, nor for the sufferings which the children brought to such an exhibition must necessarily undergo. Alas for the manners of the age in which we live, when such things are tolerated in the largest city of the United States. RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We ask particular attention to the following law assed in the State of Virginia in 1785. The author of it was Thos. Jefferson. It is known that of all the services rendered his country by Mr. Jefferson, he personally regarded as the most important, the Declaration of Independence, the abolition of the aws of entail and primogeniture, this act of religious toleration, and the founding of the University

Know Nothings' profess great reverence for the fathers of the Republic. How does this act of toleration, written by Jefferson, and in his opinion, one of the most benificent monuments of his fame, square with their narrow, bigotted, and unholy proscriptions .- Lynchburg Republican.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. 1. The general assembly, on the sixteenth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, passed an act in the words following, to wit:

" An act for establishing religious freedom. "Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free, that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishment, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagrate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do, that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such, endeavoring to impose them on others, have established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions, which he disbelives, is sinful and tyrannical; and even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physic or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy of the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, bribing with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet, neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession of propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerons fallacy which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgement, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere, when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail, if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free arguments and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it s permitted freely to contradict them.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and, by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge

or affect their civil capacities. " And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies constituted with powers equal to our own, and that, therefore, to declare, this act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind; and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural

2. The general assembly doth now again declare that the rights asserted in the said act are of the na-

NEW YORK MILLIONARIES.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from New York, says: I referred to the biography of the wealthy citizens of New York at the time it was serially appearing. It has been made into a readable, but not very reliable book. In it three hundred and fourteen are put down at one hundred thousand. Two hundred and five have attained the rank of one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred and fifty-nine enjoy the distinction of two hundred thousand. Seventynine have risen to the height of a million. Seventyfive have reached the grade of three hundred thousand. Eighteen have the rare felicity of three hundred and fifty thousand. Thirty-seven have won the commoner glories of four hundred thousand. Three individuals only have paused at four hundred and fifty thousand; while seventy-three have pressed forward to the grandeurs of half a million. Twentyfour have proceeded to six hundred thousand; five to seven hundred thousand; twenty-five to eight hundred thousand; and sixteen have attained the giddy height of one million. Five have gone on to a million and a half; six to two millions; one to three millions; two to four millions; one to five millions; and one stands, solitary and alone, on the pinnacle of six millions.

William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, five millions, owes his fortune to speculations in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lenox, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions, came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, two milons, came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the snuff and tobacco business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now of the Dry Goods Palace, began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down at a million and a half; George Law, began life as a farm laborer; Cornelius Vanderbilt, as a boatman; John Lafarge, as steward to Joseph Bonapart. Of the millionaries; James Chesterman, began life as a journeyman tailor; Peter Cooper, as a glue maker.

Of the ten hundred and sixty persons mentioned in the book, at least eight hundred began their ca-

rer as clerks or manual laborers. The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage in this volume. Brandeth figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend was an honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, he of the Phœnix Bitters, is put down at halfa million. Pease, who once sold ginger beer, and afterwards

took to hoarhound candy; achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand. Strange to relate, there are some names in this work of interest to literary men. Geo. Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sideny E. Morse, of the N. York Observer. William Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars; and Dr. Mott, two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable state-ment of all is, that Mrs. Okill, of New York, has made a quarter of a million dollars by keeping to first angles have been placed as the factor. Note:

For the Standard. HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

"Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascer-tained, by actual measurement, to be full eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one feet high .-This is the highest peak on the American continent and one of the highest in the world. New York (country) paper.

The Editors of the North Carolina Standard will please advise their New York contemporary that this is a mistake—one of those oversights, at least—which a careful Editor (and all Editors should be careful of their facts) ought ever to avoid. The " American continent" extends from Kampskatta to Cape Horn. Now the Historian Prescott, in speaking of the "colossal range of the Cordilleras of the Andes" in Mexico, says that "across this mountain rampart a chain of volcanic hills stretches, in a westerly direction, of still more stupendous dimensions, forming indeed some of the highest land on the globe.' Among the loftiest peaks in Mexico, Orizaba is believed to exceed Mount Hood in its attitude.

And in South America proper, there are some half dozen mountains of greater height than that in Ore-

gon. Among them are-Chimborazo, in Ecuador, 21,441 feet 20,000 " Descabesado, in Chili, Cayambe Urcu, in Ecuador, 19,386 " 19,149 " Antisana, 18,981 "

Cotopaxi, "Cotopaxi" is in full view from Quito, and is, with out doubt, the most noted volcanic mountain on the American continent, as it is the highest peak of that class in the world. The City of Latacunga has been eight times destroyed by its irruptions. And although the present town is twelve leagues distant; it sustained heavy damage from the last great irruption in the month of September. One peculiarity attending Cotopaxi, is the discharge of immense volumes of brackish water, (supposed to be thrown up by subterraneous ducts from the sea, 80 miles or so distant) along with lava, rock, &c. The lower portion of the adjacent country, for leagues in extent, was flooded with these discharges in September last, carrying away bridges of solid stone masonry. An acquaintaince of mine, who was in Latacunga at the time, said he picked up a piece of volcanic rock which had been borne that far in the torrent of matter, (12 leagues) but found it still too hot to A SOJOURNER. Quito, 17th January, 1855.

For the Standard. Extract from a Speech delivered by the Hon. Abraham W. Venable in the House of Representatives,

on the third of January, 1853. "None can be ignorant that the true cause which makes Cuba desirable is the fact that it is cultivated by slave labor, which alone gives value to agricultural pursuits in tropical countries. Would not the instincts of self-preservation as well as determination to render valueless possessions forcibly wrested from the dominion of Spain cause them to liberate the slaves of Cuba in order to arrest the spirit of aggression by foreign adventurers? Should this be done, of what value would the possession be to the South? What a nuisance would be established upon our coast! If liberated by the Queen and Cortes. there is, nor neither ought there to be any legislatice power to make them slaves again. I could never vote to enslave any man who had ever possessed a right to liberty according to the laws of the Government in

A TRUE AND STRIKING PICTURE.—The Washington Sentinel publishes the following as being in substance the conclusion of Senator S. A. Douglas' powerful speech in Richmond, Va. It is a happy and forcible application of an interesting incident to the awful swearing done by the Know-Nothings:

"In conclusion, my friends, if any of you, under false allurements, have, at an unlucky hour, entered the Know-Nothing Council and assumed its obligations, let me conjure you, as you revere the Constitution and love the Union, instantly to withdraw your allegiance from a Council whose forms of proceeding and principles of political action are inconsistent with your paramount duty to your country. Let no false scruples in regard to the binding obligations of unlawful oaths-no timid dread of the resentments of idle, illiberal, and unworthy associates, impel you forward in a line of conduct which your consciences cannot approve. Take warning from the fatal example of Herod, as recorded in the Holy Scriptures. That monarch, we are told, in the plenitude of his power and his pride, at a feast in honor of his birth day, became enamored with the charms and dancing of the daughter of his wife by her first husband. In the fullness of his heart, and the delirium of his passions, he said to the damsel: 'Ask of me whatsoever you may choose, and it shall be given unto you, ven to the extent of one-half of my kingdom.' And as an evidence of his sincerity and devotion, he affirmed his promise by an oath as solemn and terrible as was ever administered in a Know Nothing Council.

"The damsel, after consulting her mother, said to Herod, 'I will that you give me, by and by, the head of John the Baptist in a charger.' Herod was exceedingly sorry, for he feared and loved John, and knew him to be a true and holy man.

'My oath! my oath!' he exclaimed, and in obedience to that unlawful oath he directed the executioner to bring the head of John the Baptist in a charger, and give it to the damsel, who immediatlly presented it to her mother in atonement of the mortal offence of having said that her marriage to the brother of her husband was unlawful. Let the example of Herod be a warning to all men how they violate their consciences in obedience to unlawful oaths. Are you prepared, my friends, at the bidding of a Know-Nothing Council, to become the executioners of that great party with whose organization you were born, and whose principles you vindicate? Are you prepared to become the instruments of a secret cabal to bring in the heads of the Democratic party in a charger, and to present them to this dancing Know-Nothing mistress, that she in turn may present them to her mother federalism, in atonement for the unavenged injuries which, in former days, the Jeffersonian Democracy have inflicted upon her pride and honor? Better had it been for Herod, yea, a thousand times better for his fame in this world, and for his salvation in the other, had he acted in obedience to his own conscience by recalling his unlawful oath, and preserving the life of the holy man whom he feared and loved! Better for you, yea, a thousand fold better for your own reputation and honor, for your children and your country, that you should act in obedience to your own conscientious sense of justice and right-that you should instantly withdraw your allegiance from these Know-Nothing councils, and prove your fidelity to those principles for which you cherish a hereditary reverence-fidelity to that political organization whose triumphs constitute the chief renown of this glorious Old Dominion that

Mr. B. D. Ragsdale has found on the plantation of T. M. Boulware, in Chester district, a rock resembling a Head Stone, and bearing date of 1616 and as that was some time before this State and North Carolina were settled, I have concluded to let you know of the circumstances, and see, if in the number of your readers, there is one who can account for it. That the figures were made at that date, I have lays her master touches on almost everything.

very little doubt, as there is something peculiar in their formation which is after the style of ancient dates. The first grant made to Carolina, was in the reign of Charles the first, in 1630, to Sir Robert Heath, but it seems that he made no settlements, and afterwards his patent was declared void. The next grant was to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II, in 1663, which was some time after the date on the stone.

It may have been done by some of the Virginia settlers who were roving through the country. Two years before the date on the stone, the Virginia colony was massacred by the Indians, and as the Indians collected from all parts of the country, it might be poss ble that some of the English made their escape in that direction, and put themselves under the protection of the Catawbas, they being rather friendly than otherwise, to the whites; or it may be the grave of some Spaniards who had settled in Florida, as the Carolinas was considered at one time to be a part of Virginia and Florida, and the Florida part was claimed by the Spaniards. It it also supposed that Carolina was the first settled place in America by the Europeans. It is thought to have been selected by the celebrated Coligni, as a place of refuge for the

LAST WORDS OF NICHOLAS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The N. O. Bee publishes the following passage from a letter addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be regarded as entirely authentic. The views of the dying Czar, in regard to America and the future of England and France, will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader.

St. PHTERSBURG, Feb. 1855 .- Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelli-gence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of our Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle path for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, and not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he has refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon their children! As for Germany, Austria and Prussia, they would not now exist, if I had not saved them, when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than seconday powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the silent sympathy of that high hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above, (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guarantying its authenticity.

IRISH POTATOES.—The culture of this standard regetable is beginning to be appreciated at the South. Hitherto it has been supposed to be only adapted to cold climates, and by many thought to be a native of a cold climate. History shows its origin in South America, and Northern culture first brought it to edible notice. But by judicious management, it produces even better here than in colder latitudes. The first crop should be planted this, and the next month. We have often given our method of planting under straw, and from many years of experience, will give some additional hints. We find that where potatoes are planted thus early under straw, from the wamth and moisture below, they shoot quickly, and, the straw being a non-conductor, the ops are very liable to be cut off by frost in March, or even in April. To obviate this, the straw should be well decomposed, or if fresh straw is used, plant the same as usual, and cover the whole straw with a thin coating of earth; this will prevent the liability of the tops to be frost bitten, cause the straw to decompose quicker, and give an astonishing yield of large mealy potatoes. Leaves from the woods will answer all the purposes of straw. Don't be afraid of covering too deep; pile on the straw and leaves two feet deep, and the tops will come through. It is not like covering them with earth that deep, for the tuber is not beyond the influence of light and air, and moisture will be generated, and be retained by the decomposing vegetable substance. In the vicinity of tan yards, tan bark may be used in mulcning potatoes. First, plant the potatoes quite shallow, in mellow, rich earth, and cover the whole surface, six inches deep, with tan bark. Sawdust, may also be used in the same manner. The only objectioon to using bark and sawdust is, that they are so slow of decomposition, that they unfit the ground for any other crop; whereas the ground covered with straw or leaves, is increased in fertility

for any crop that may be planted afterwards. When in Mobile, last season, we learned from a gentleman a very successful method of raising potatoes. This gentleman lived on the river near the bay, where large quantities of drift wood and trash had been accumulating from the floods. He dug deep trenches and filled them up with the rotten wood; in these, he planted the potatoes, and covered over with the trash, composed of leaves, weeds, &c. The crop of tubers was enormous, and of the very best quality. All of our readers may not have the means of planting in this manner. But there is

many a trush pile, with a 'gold mine under.' If seed potatoes be an object, we would advise to cut the tubers once in two; cut them at least ten days before planting, and spread them where the wounds will heal. Next month will be time enough to plant potatoes in the ground without mulching. The hill system should be abandoned in this climate; it originated where they wanted to give all the heat possible. We want to keep them as cool as possible. Consequently manure the ground with well rotted manure, turn it deeply under, making the soil very mellow, and plant the potatoes in the drills, leaving the whole surface of the ground perfectly level. When the droughts of June come on, the tubers will be mealy and good; when those planted in hills and ridges will be watery and worthless. Remember, whatever manures are applied to Irish potatoes should be cool. Soil of the South.

THE REIGN OF ART .- In this wonderful age, Art ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud: makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge, and annihilates space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Cathartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is able. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we had always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicines to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power, into a speroid pill which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Not-withstanding all this labored perfection they are of-fered to the Public at less then one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be Calvinists, when they were persecuted in the reign safely characterized as the consummation of Art in of Charles the Ninth of France. Objects Standard. its line.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS

NAVY DEPARTMENT, and Clothing, April 2, 1855. S EPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice.) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy-yolothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

ry mext, and ending on the soun day of sone, 1856, vi
Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth2,000
Round jackets, made of blue cloth
Trowsers, made of blue cloth
Blue flannel overshirts
Blue flanuel undershirts
Blue flannel drawers
Blue flannel jumpers
Blue flannel, in the pieceyards 50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks
Canvas duck trousers
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece yards 15,000
Canvas duck, in the pieceyards 5,000
Blue cloth caps
Calf-skin shoes nairs 4.000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut pairs 4,000 Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 pairs 8,000
Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 pairs 8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)2,000
Nankin, blueyards 8,000
Blankets 3 000
Blankefs 3,000 Black silk handkerchief 5,000
Blue satinet trowsers3,000
Blue satinet, in the pieceyards 5,000
The cloth for the pen jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth
merican manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It she
54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It she
ve a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads,
wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per ya
Il be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must a

erage 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 91/2 ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 156½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 \$10 counces per yard. than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must

e made of flannel like the above. The Barnsley sheeting must be free fron cotton, 80 inches n width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture,

4 by 4 to 1-16 inch. The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to 14 inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name,

number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in ich. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box. The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in sep arate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to sam-

Ples.

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure Bengat indigo.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of

clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. The black silk handkerchiefs must be 311/2 by 311/2 inches and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy ; texture 14 by 28 to

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in

pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so spec fied, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. The price must be uniform at all the stations. All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may di-

rect; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of

the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necssarv buttons. In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver

the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at ei-ther of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the es-timated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not n any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliver-ies made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a

contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, xclusive of the time required for the regular transmission

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notifica-tion thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this un-

derstanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to defect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau. The attention of bidders is called to the samples and des-

cription of articles required, as, in the inspection before receptio, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846. Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10.

1846.

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies in-vited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provise to vited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligative within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufac turer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contract. in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep hest on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Na-Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN.
STON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. The petition of Seth Wood.
all, Adm'r debonis non of James Woodall, dec'd, vs. heirs at law of said James Woodall, dec'd.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Clement Woodall and the heirs of Abner Woodall reside beyond the limits of the State, so that a copy of said petition, expensely.

the limits of the State, so that a copy of said petition cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to come in at the next term of this Court, plead, answer or demur, or prayer of the petition will be granted.

J. H. KENNEDY, Clerk. (Pr. Ad'v. \$5 621/c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Nancy Morgan vs. Ezekiel Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Bryant and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, and Irvin Finch and wife Sus

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore order-dered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, this 3d day of April, Anno Domini,

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

April 10, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. \$5 621/c.)

COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Dinah Taylor, cs. Rolen Polen, Tinah Polen, Wesley Polen, David Bone and wife Dinah, Wyatt Polen, Rebecca Polen, Patsey Polen, James Bartholomew and wife Nancy, Ada Munn John Munn, Alexander Ricks, Rody Ricks, Wm. B. Polen Dinah Taylor, Samuel Roller and wife Sally Dinah Taylor, Samuel Roller and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the de fendants in this case are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, an-swer or demur, or judgement will be taken pro confesso

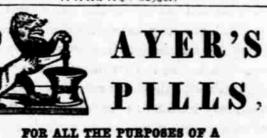
Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1855.
WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

(Pr. Ad'v. \$5 621/c.) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Ruthy Morgan, vs. Ezekial Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Morgan and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, Irvin Finch and wife

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the de fendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken pro confesso

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Nashville, this 3d day of April, A. D.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C. April 10, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. \$5 621/c.)



FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an quantity; but it is better that any medicine should and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an
aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body,
Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any
and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,
Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the
Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely
taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood

Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system. renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the rapid Cure of COUCHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION. This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evithat it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it nas been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to exerce observation, and where its virtues are over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by— WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Baleigh, N. C.